KOSSUTE ON STATE RIGHTS .- In his speech in New Orleans, on Tuesday last, Kossuth corrected the telegraphic misrepresentation that he had spoken disrespectfully and unkindly of Mr. Ciay, at Louisville, and then went on to give his views of State rights and the True policy of the South. The South, he says, contends for the right of regulating its own affairs, without distinction or interference from others. In other words, the policy of the South, as he understood it, is non-intervention. Such is his policy-such is the policy of Hungary-and, therefore, he thinks the South ought to support his measures. To do this, it would be necessary for us to do the very thing against which he protests. To establish non-intervention, we must first intervene-otherwise our protest would be a mere brutum fulmen.

Kossuth also contends that the South should not oppose him, simply because some of the abolitioniats support him. In maintaining his cause, the South would maintain State rights? and oppose all interposition in its domestic af-This is all very plausible, as in every thing else which proceeds from the Hungarian; but the premises being false, the conclusion is false also. The abolitionists look upon Hungary as in a state of political bondage, and upon Austria and Russia as her masters. In this view, it is a case of unjustifiable oppression-Hungary being the oppressed, and Austria and Russia the oppressors. They take the same view of the master and the slave of the South with this exception : the servitude of the Hungarians is political; that of the Southern slave social as well as political. The same motive, which impets the abolitionists to interfere in the one case, actuates them in the other. They denounce Russia for her interference in the domestic affairs of Hungary; they denounce the white man for his interference with the negro. They advocate intervention by the United States to save Hungary from the oppressor's foot; they advodate intervention in behalf of the slave to rescue him from the dominion of the master.

Such is the reason which induces the abolitionists to accord to Kossuth " material, fluancial, and operative aid, " and such are the " base uses" to which they seek to apply the procedents of intervention for the sake of non-intervention, in the case of Hungary. Kossuth's Illustration is unfortunate, and so is his frequent allusion to State rights. He disclaims all intention of taking part in any of the political questions of the country, and yet he not unfrequently accompanies his declaimer with artful allusions to this or that party or faction.

Kossuth repeats for the hundreth time, that intervention by this country will not involve us in difficulty-will involve us in no war-"but," says he, "if you do not protest, then cally logis. If you spit in a man's face who is quarrelling with another, he will not return you a blow; but if you let him alone and say noth. ing to him, then he will be sure to strike you ! Kosauth, we fear, under-rates the American character for intelligence. Perhaps he has nover witnessed the expressive pantomime performed by incredulous boys when they hear a long and their little fingers wriggling most mysteriously in the air.

Slave Market.

The undersigned would respectfully state to Forks of the Road, near Natches for a term of years, and that he intends to keep a large lot of Negroes on hand during the year he will sell "Keeping him out." Even the new man of Negroes on hand during the year, he will sell as low, or lower than any other trader in this place, or in New Orleans, who has the same give satisfaction to every person who will favor of birth and connections among these clashim with their custom. He has a lot of 22 now on the way from Richmond, Va., they will be here about the 28th inst., which, in addition to his present lot, will make 48, his brother will always some class outside their own setcontinue to buy in Virginia and ship them to THOS. G. JAMES.

Negroes, among them is a first rate Blacksmith portunity of establishing it? Monopoly or and a Carriage Driver .- Concordia (La.) Intelligencer, April 9.

the next President (and of course the number of delegates to be sent to the National Convention) will be counted as follows: States. Votes 1852 1848, States. Votes 1852 1884 Dandiana, New Hampshire,5 Vermont, 5 6clowa, Massachusetts, 13 12(Wisconsin, Thode Island, Wichigan, Kentucky, 12 Connecticut, 36 Missouri, 7 Alabama, 20 Louisiana, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Dolaware, Sylennessee, Mississippi, Virginia, N. Carolina, 17 Arkansas, 115 Texas, SCalifornia, S. Carolina,

The amount of coal mined in Penn sylvania during the year 1351, was 1,400,000 tons of bituminous, and 4,900,000 of antharelts, of which the aggregate value is \$32,000,

Whole number 295

13 For choice,

A coolness exists between Great Britian and Brazil .- Journal.

Miscellaneous.

From an English Paper. Keep Rim Out!

"What noise is that?" said a judge, dis-turbed in the hearing of a case. "It's a man my lord," was the answer of the door-keeper.
"What does he want?" "He wants to get in
my lord." "Well, keep him out!"

The audience is comfortably seated; the case is going forward; to make room for the new-comer, some must shift their seats, and perhaps be justled about a little; so they are If perfectly satisfied with the judge's dictum

"Keep him out."
You have yourself been in an omnibus when a stout passenger has presented himself to the conductor, and petitioned for a place. You are all snugly seated—why should you be disturbed? The seats are should you be disturbed? The seats are full? "Keep him out!" But the intruder is in, he presses forward to the inner corner, perhaps treading on some testy gentleman's How you hate that new-comer until you get fairly "shook down" and settled again in your places! The door opens againanother passenger! "Keep him out! the company, and strange to say, the loud-est veciferator of the whole, is the very passenger who last came in. He in his turn becomes conservative, after having fairly got a

It is the same through life. There is a knocking from time to time at the door of the constitution. "What's that noise?" ask the men in power. "It's a lot of men, my lords and gentlemen." "What do they want?" "They want to come in." "Well, keep them out!" And those who are com-fortably seated within the pale re-echo the cry of "Keep them out." Why should they be disturbed in their scats, and made un continenable 2

But somehow, by dint of loud knocking, the men, or a rush of them, at length do con trive to get in; and after sundry shovings and jostlings, they get sented, and begin to feel comfortable, when there is another knocking louder than before. Would you believe it? the last accumulated are now the most eager of all to keep the door closed against the new-comers; and "Keep them

out!" is their vociferous cry,
Here is a batch of learned men debating the good of their order. They are consider-ing how their profession may be advanced. What is the gist of their decisions? enactment of laws against all introders upon their comfort and quiet. They make their calling a snug monopoly, and contrive matters so that as few as possible are admitted to share the good things of their class,-Keep them out!" is the cry of all the learn-

"Keep them out !" cry the barristers, when the attorneys claim to be admitted to plend before certain courts. "Keep them out!" ery the attorneys, when ordinary illegal men claim to arguen case before the county court. "Keep her out!" ery both barristers and at-torneys, when Mrs. Cobbett claims to be heard in her imprisoned husband's cause .-"What! a woman plead in the courts? If such a thing be allowed, who knows where such license is to end?" And she is kept

out accordingly, "Keep them out!" cry the apothecaries, when a surgeon from beyond the Tweed or vou will be certainly led into difficulties, and the Irish Channel claims to prescribe and have a war." This is strange logic; it is logis dispense medicine to English subjects.— Keep them out!" ery the doctors when the Homoopathists offer the public their mil-liouth-grain doses, "Keep them out!" cry physicians and surgeons and apothecaries of all ranks, when it is proposed to throw open the profession to the female sex.

But you find the same cry among the working class of every grade. Mechanics and tradesmen insist on all applicants for admission to their calling serving long apprenwinded story. If he could look behind the ticeships. If the apprenticeships are not served, then "Keep them out!" is the word. the foregoing, he would probably find the whole Shoulder to shoulder they exclude the appliaudience with their thumbs upon their noses, and their little fingers wiggling most mysterifree of the craft-pay the footings, and so on; otherwise they are kept out with a vengeance.

In the circles of fashion the same cry is frequent. A new man appears in society."Who is he?" "Only so and so!" He is the public, that he has leased the stand in the retired grocer, or as Cobbett called Saddler, Even the new man of high sounding title is accounted as nothing among the old families who boast of their blood," Wealth goes a great way, but description of negroes. He will endeavor to still that does not compensate for the accident

Every class has its own standard. The money classes have theirs too. Even trades, men and their wives go in sets, and there is which they contrive to "keep out." aristocratic contagion thus extends from the highest to the verge of the lowest class of NATCHER, Jan. 22.

Society in England. Is not monopoly the rule among us, whenever we can find an opexclusivism in art, in theology, in trade, in literature, in sociology. Look at the forty Royal Academicians setting their backs up against every new comer in art, and combi RATIO.—It may be considered settled now, by the action of the United States Senate, that the votes in the Electoral Colleges for the new Possible to the Processing to the Colleges for the next Possible to the New York Pos comes to be dealt with. Each in his turn is found ready to combine with somebody else, to "keep out" all intruders on their special preserves. The "Flaming Tinman," in Lavengro, pummels and puts to flight the poor tinker who intrudes upon his beat; the costers combine to keep out fresh men from theirs; English navies band together to drive Irish navies off their contracts; and Irish tenants pick off, from behind a hedge, the intruders upon their holdings. Even the searchers of the sewers maintain a kind of monopoly of their unholy calling, and will recognize no man as a brother who has not been duly initiated in the mysteries of the search. The sewer-searcher is as exclusive in his way as the leader of the fashion at Almacks. "Keep him out!" is, in short, the watchword of all classes, of all ranks, of all callings, of all interests. We used to "keep out" the foreign corn grower, but though he may now come in, there is exclusiveness and monopoly in ten thousand other forms, which no legislation can ever touch.

The earliest Directory of New York city was published in 1785. It was a small volume of eighty-two pages, printed by Shepherd Kollock.

From the National Era. April.

" The spring comes slowly up this way." CHRISTABLE.

'Tis the noon of the spring time, but never bird

In the wind-shaken elm or the maple is heard For green meadow grasses, wide levels of snow, And blowing of drifts where the crocus should blow.

Where wind-flower and violet, amber and white.

By south-sloping brook-sides should smile in the light.

O'er the cold winter beds of their late-waking roots The frosty flake eddies, the ice crystal shoots;

And, longing for light, under wind-driven heaps, Round the boles of the pine-wood the ground

laurel erceps, Unkissed of the sunshine, unbabtized of show-With buds scarcely swelled, which should burst into flowers!

We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the South ! The touch of thy light wing, the kiss of thy

mouth; For the yearly Evangel thou bearest from God, Resurrection and life to the graves of the sod. Up our long river-valley for days has not ceased The wail and the shrick of the bitter Northeast, Raw and chill as if winnowed through ices and

anow. All the way from the land of the wild Esquimnu.

Oh, soul of the spring-time ! its balm and its breath.

Oh, light of its darkness, and life of its death ! Why wait we thy coming? Why linger so long The warmth of thy breathing, the voice of thy song ?

Renew the great miracle! Let us behold The stone from the mouth of the sepulcher rolled.

And Nature, like Lazarus, rise as of old ! Let our faith which in darkness and coldness has lain, Awake with the warmth and the brightness

again. And in blooming of flower, and budding of

tree. The symbols and types of our destiny sec-And the life of the spring-time the life of the whole,

And, as sun to the sleeping earth, love to the

J. G. W. Hayti Island and People,

A letter to the New York Times some days ago gives the following description of this Island and inhabitants :

The men are generally, large, and finely formed, and very few have the African features, though many have the curly hair,— They are generally intelligent; and many of them well educated, (I speak of the city, for I have not yet saw much of the country people,) and there are some among them who are capable of adorning any station in life, where the prejudice of color is not made an objection. In general they are healthy and long-lived. It is not uncommon to see men near one hundred years old.-The fine climate, the simple mode of living of most of the people, and their habit of frequent bathing, undoubtedly contribute to their health and longevity. They have the finest facilities for both sea and fresh water The city is finely watered by springs from the mountains, and there are several fountains in different localities, Wells also are numerous, and the water so cool as to need no

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

Few spots on the globe are blessed with a finer climate and soil than this island. It produces spontaneously a great variety of the choicest fruits and vegetables, and might with proper cultivation, be made the garden of the world. But the people evidently need to be roused to the importance of agricul-ture; they need to be instructed and stimulated to greater industry. Coffee alone might be produced on this Island sufficient to yield an immense revenue. But now even on the plantations where it is raised, nearly half the coop is left to decay in the field for lack of energy and industry to gath-

crit and carry it to market.
Cotton and hemp of the finest quality
grow here spontaneously. Considerable
quantities of hemp lave been sent, during the past year, to Europe and the States, and in all cases pronounced to be a superior ar-The mahogany and logwood of the Island I need not mention, for they are well known.

SOCIETY, ETC.

With regard to society here, there is one fact I may mention for the encouragement of "woman righta" folks; it is, that nearly all the relail stores are kept exclusively by women. In this respect the ladies are alread of the ladies in New York. They generally keep a running account with the importers, and when boying a new stock of goods, pay up for the old. Some of them make thousands of dollars a year in their retail shops.

THE CARNIVAL.

There has been no business done here for he past week, and every one has been making the most of the Carnival. Thousands were to be seen promenading the streets, masked, and in grotesque dresses, among whom his Satanic Majesty figured largely. The ladies were very numerously represented, though I cannot say very flatteringly.— Some of them were above six feet in height, and not remarkably graceful. The custom of masking here is confined entirely to the

sion were very rich and costly, of the finest embroidered silks and satins, but their grotesqueness generally much exceeded their

Potatoes.

SAMUEL FIELD, a farmer of Hamilton Co. N. Y., brought a large lot of potatoes to our market, for Sale, some days since, and as they were remarkably fine, we called upon him, to ascertain his mode of culture, which he kindly told us. What he said, we repeat to our renders.

Mr. Field plants fifty acres, and then, with the help of two sons, (small lads) he tends

and tills. He plows his land in the full. In the spring he drags it thoroughly; he

does this as soon as the frost is out of the The fields are then marked into squares

three feet each way.

The time for planting is late in April, or early in May. The seed potatoes, for this end, are cut up, one part of it, of the size of a butter-

nut, is drept into a hill, on the corner of each square; and a small handful of plaster, or better still, leached ashes, put over it. The plant is then covered with a hoe about two inches deep-or less than half the usual

When the potaton comes up, Mr. Field Presenting their Famous Protest at the Diel of runs through the field with the Cultivator, Spires, in 1520, each way, and as near the plant as is safe. — now offer it in connexion with the This is done well every ten days, until the zine on terms unprecedently low.

potatoes are ready for hilling. As soon as the potatoes are ready to hill, he runs a furrow, with a double mould board plow, each way, a sufficient depth to form a good bill. Not a shelving bill, but one with a good shoulder, and scooped in towards the plant, so as to secure for ir the full benefit of

namire and rain. When ripe Mr. Field digs his potatoes in dry weather. He does not allow a drop of water to get upon them. He then barrels them, putting away the good into the cellar dry, and without braising; the infecior, he feeds to his cattle. These two points he considers very escutial: viz., to keep the potatoes dry, and free from all bruises.

Mr. Field digs early—say from the 10th to the 15th Sept. The soil he coltivates is much like that around Clevesandy-very land. His yield to the acre is 150 bushels of sorted potatoes.

The mentiness and soundness of his the Print, together with one copy of both matoes are remarkable. We have rarely works to the getter up of the Clab, \$12.

The price of Saram's Magazine being of positoes are remarkable. We have rarely seen a lot of superior-very rarely any equal. We have concluded, therefore, that it was worth while to state his nucle of culture, and so we have given it .- Ohio Farmer.

From the Liberator. The Hanter and His Prey.

They have snapped the heavy fetters, With which their limbs were bound, And are flying-madly flying-

From the hunter and the hound ! On, bravely on, though weary, Through wild-wood field and flood. They press their way to freedom. In foot-prints marked with blood !

From the hell of Southern bondage, To the green hills of the free, They fly for refuge and for rest, Beneath old Freedom's tree! And, to our Northern alter.

All hopefully they cling, While above the bloodhound's baying, Their notes of triumph bing! Ah! vainly are they clinging

To our Northern alter now ! The flame is quenched on Freedom's shrine, Forgotton, Freedom's vow ! And Rights, for which the fathers bled. Upon our Southern plains, Are bartered, by their dastard sons,

See ! the mad waves of oppression, Leaping onward in their wrath, Have swept the ancient landmarks, set Along the pilgrim's path !

For infamy and chains!

And where, of old, a sure retreat, The chrushed and flying found, A vile law gives the sons of God To hunter and to hound !

Shame on thy soll, New England, which the exiled pilgrims trod, When they gave it, mid hosannas, Unto freedom and to Gol! Shame, shame, that, through thy borders,

And in the light of day, The heaven accursed hunter seeks His flying human prey ! E. D.

-No man of sense will over allow himself to fall into dolers at any disappointment in life .-In the language of the poet-

If you are lying on your back, look up! The glance directed to the sky Will look as if you wished to try-And you'll get up again by'n bye, look up !

GETTING HIGH .- The Rev. John Pierpont tells how it is done:

"The sturdy oak full many a cup Doth hold up to the sky To eatch the rain, then drinks it up, And thus the oak gets high-By having water in its cups ; And so must you and I "

News Boy Wrr .- A gentleman crossing one of the New York ferries was accosted by one of those peripatetic venders of cheat literature and weekly newspapers, who are to be found in shoals about all our public places, with "Buy Bulwer's last work, sir? Only two shillin." The gentleman, willing to have a laugh with the urchin, said, "Why I am Bolwer myself!" Off went the lad men: and those of the for amuse themselves and whispered to another, at a little distance, by calling on the ladies, and not being recog-nized, of course occasion much sport. The common people were generally seen in com- author of Pelham with a kind of awe, he panies of about fifty or sixty, accompanied by a "band of music," usually consisting of drum and fife. These squads parade through the streets on mules, in carts, and on foot.—
Some of the dresses exhibited on this occa-

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas, Douglass, Berca, Cayahoga county, Ohio. Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medinaco., O. Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio. Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co. Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co.

H. D. Smalley, Randolph, Portage Co. Mrs. C. M. Latham, Troy, Genuga, Co., O. J. Southam, Brunswick.

O. O. Brown, Bainbridge, L. S. Spees, Granger.

J. B. Lambert, Bath, Isaac Brooks, Lineaville, J. T. Hirst, Mercer.

Finley McGrew, Paincaville,

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January, 1852. "THE COMMONWEALTH"

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who may attend, shall not be exceeded by any
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For further information address WM. McCLAIN, Principal,

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The following branches are taught in the Institution; Chemistry Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra, Arithmetic, History, Granmar, Geography, Phonegraphy, Orthography, Writing. and Reading. Lessons will be given upon the Piano by F. A. Brown, and in Vocal Music by M. J. Faster. The Greek and Latin Languages are also taught by J. W. Stuart, M. D., and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy by Prof. II. M. Wilson of Princeton Coilege, N. Y.

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Cells.

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Officers of the Institution .- Grouge ABROTY. President: Fuancis Chaldney, Treasurer; and John W. Stewart, Secretary. Woodstoe March 10, 1852.

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paid, M. F. TOOKER & Co., No. 102, Superior St., Cleveland, O. March 20, 1852.

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J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is pre-pared to execute all work in the above profeson, that may be intrusted ' a him. New Lyme, Aug. 17th \$50.

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of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a dia tance shall be promptly attended to.

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